Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

know there have been only sterile plants observed here, probably because the plants fruit in winter.

HALOSACCION SCOPULA Strömfelt, Meeresalgen Islands, 173; Om Algvegetationen vid. Islands Kuster, 29. *pl. 1, f. 16; pl. 2. f. 1.* A form agreeing very well with Strömfelt's description and figure was found by me at York Island, Maine, July, 1894. In view of the great range of variation in *Halosaccion ramentaceum*, it is doubtful if this can be given higher rank than that of a variety.

In my notes on N. E. Marine Algae, V., in the BULLETIN for November, 1891, I mentioned *Calothrix Contarenii* as found at Revere Beach, Mass. Dr. Bornet informs me that the specimens from this locality were wrongly determined, and are nearer to *C. fasciculata*, the difference from the type of the latter being chiefly a matter of dimensions.

Nitella subspicata sp. nov.

BY T. F. ALLEN.

(PLATE 253.)

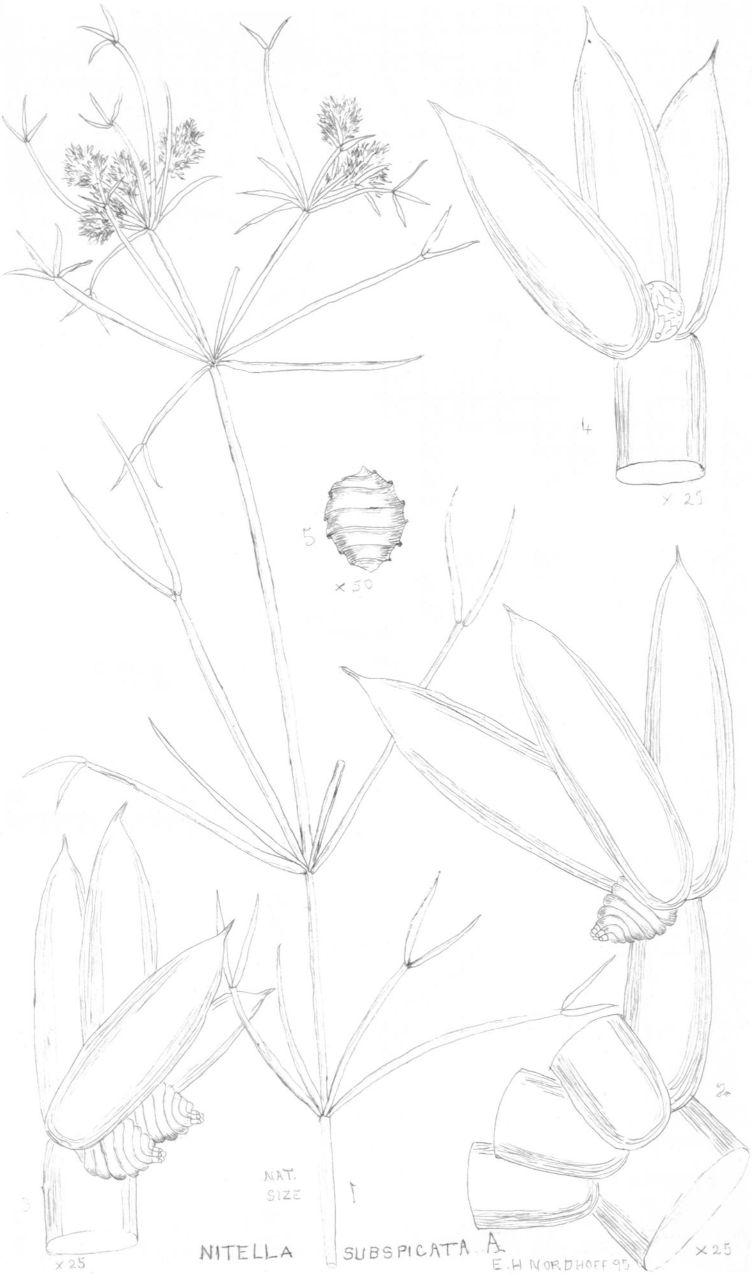
Nitella monarthrodactyla, furcata, homoeophylla, monoica, gymnocarpa, acuminata.

Plants from fifteen to twenty centimetres high, diffusely branched; leaves acuminate, those of sterile verticils, spreading, diffuse, of the fertile verticils contracted, forming somewhat dense heads (remotely spike-like). Fertile verticils arise from within the verticil of the sterile leaves on peduncles which are sometimes very short and sometimes elongated. The leaves are once divided; terminal segments (3 or 4) one-celled, long-acuminate, somewhat inflated at the middle. Antheridia 240 in diameter. Sporophydia one to three at a node of the leaf (usually two), 306 long from base to tip of coronula. Nucleus 225 long, 200 broad, with six prominent acute ridges, nearly black. Membrane of the spore quite smooth.

Measurements: stem diameter 780 to 830, leaf diameter 488, 500 to 610; terminals diam., 400, 464 and 490.

Collected in Missouri by J. W. Blankinship.

This plant is nearly related to *Nitella subglomerata* A. Br., from which it differs by its more contracted "heads;" its smaller antheridia and oöspores, as well as by the perfectly smooth



NITELLA SUBSPICATA ALLEN.

spore-membrane, by which it is also distinguished from the other species of the *acuminata* group. These specimens show a variation in the character of the leaves of a verticil; they are frequently dimorphous, but never heterophyllous as in *N. clavata* A. Br. of the Pacific coast.

A similar heteromorphous character of the leaves (some simple and sterile, others branched and fertile) may also be found in *Nitella Blankinshipii* (found in the same region), and it has seemed possible that some transitional forms leading toward *N. clavata* A. Br. would be found, especially as in both of these species we find a tendency to an inflation of the terminals so commonly a character of *clavata*. But the difference between *heteromorpha* and true *heterophylla* is constant and fundamental in the development of the nodal cells, rather than accidental and variable.

Explanation of Plate 253.

Fig. 1, plant natural size; fig. 3, stem verticil and leaf ×25; figs. 3 and 4, leaf nodes with terminals ×25, fig. 5, nature spore ×50.

Contributions to the Lichens of Maine.—II.

By F. L. Harvey.

The following list embraces lichens collected last August in the vicinity of Jackman and about Orono by the writer; about Bangor by Mr. O. W. Knight; at N. Lubec and in Aroostook Co., by Miss Cummings and Miss Teller. Miss Cummings' specimens were principally from the head waters of the St. John and were distributed in "Decades of N. A. Lichens." The Jackman specimens were from the headwaters of Penobscot, Kennebec and De Loup rivers. Sandy Bay Mt. mentioned in the list is 12 miles northeast from Jackman and on the Canadian boundary. The numbers above 115 are accessions to the State flora. Those below 115 refer to new localities for species mentioned in a previous list (BULLETIN, September, 1894. 389). We are under obligation to Miss Cummings for the examination of specimens.